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DREYFUS TRIAL CLOSING. DU PATY DE CLAM THE ONLY IM-PORTANT WITNESS TO BE HEARD.

Court-Martial's Decision Not Expected to be Unanimous Either Way-Humiliation of Gen. Gonse the Feature of Yesterday's Session-Strong Evidence That Dreyfus Was Not the Writer of the Bordereau.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. RENNES, Sept. 2.-The Dreyfus trial is nearly finished. If it had been conducted according to American or English rules of judicial proecdure the case for the prosecution would have occupied one sitting, while the defence would have demanded an acquittal without offering a single witness, and the prisoner would have left the court completely vindicated in the eyes of all same men. Instead of this there has been a four weeks's exposure of the rottenness of the whole military system of France, together with the exploitation of a

dozen private scandals. France, and presumably the world at large, expects that the seven men who have permitted, even caused, this travesty of justice, will evolve a just and true verdict. The correspondent of THE SUN cannot refrain from suggesting that it is expecting too much. It is obdous, of course, that the condemnation of Drayfus is morally impossible. It would be unsafe, however, to venture a statement of what the decision of the court martial will be. It is scarcely believed that it will be unanimous either way. Everybody in Rennes is now speculating on the subject. Many foreigners who are attend-ants at the trial fear the most unsatisfactory of all verdicts-four to three against the prisoner, which would carry acquittal, but would mean dismissal from the army. This cowardly compromise would deprive the conspirators of the body of their victim, but it would leave France in the same distracting crisis which has so long threatened her ruin.

HUMILIATION OF GEN. GONSE.

It would seem that to-day's proceedings alone would have scattered doubts in anybody's mind about the result. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to prove a negative, which is the task French justice has put upon Dreyfus; but it is difficult to concely how an unbiased mind could have received the material produced by to-day's witnesses and remain unconvinced of the impossibility of the prisoner's guilt of the specific acts of reason charged against him. Not only was there definite and positive testimony from men of competence and knowledge upon the vital points at issue, but the day witnessed the dramatic humiliation of one great General who has been most prominent in the pitiless pursuit of the man whom he is again striving to strike down.

Men who share the passionate hatred of Dreyfus could not restrain a certain satisfaction in the tremendous onslaught Maitre Labori made upon Gen. Gones, whose rôle as the incarnation of soldierly honor and rectitude made his fall one of the most dramatic Incidents of the trial. It may have been indiscreet from the point of view of its effect upon the military judges to convict this arrogant commander out of his own mouth of conduct unworthy of anyone with the rudimentary instincts of a gentleman, but the exposure was richly deserved and he got no sympathy in the erowded court-room.

WHAT DU PATY DE CLAM WILL SAY

There remains only one important piece of evidence to produce according to the announced programme. This is Du Paty de Clam's deposition. Any surprise that is forthcoming will probably be in connection with this, but it is impossible to surmise what it It is reasonable to expect that considerable time will be consumed by confrontations and explanations called out by what Du Paty de Clam may say. This French institution of confrontation is not without its advantages, especially in the present trial. It has enabled the defence to instantly meet and counteract many charges and insinuations before they had time to seriously influence the minds of the Judges. This prompt clearing up of each point as soon as it is raised is often better than the American system, which closes the mouth of the defendant until the whole case of the prosecution is

To-day's scenes and arguments have post poned the end of the trial probably for another day. It is doubtful if a verdict is reached beforethe end of next week. The Governmen will probably seek to avoid the rendering of a decision on Saturday as it would add greatly to their responsibility for the preservation of order if the result was announced on the eve of a holiday. The chances are, therefore, that judgment will be delivered next Friday or postponed until Monday. Ex-Minister of War Cavaignae was present

at to-day's session, but took no part in it. There was another consultation of the Generals to-night, but the result of their delibera tions has not transpired.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE BORDEREAU.

The court-martial onsued promptly at 6:30 o'clock, and Major Hartmann continued his testimony. The witness proceeded with the most careful, technical discussion of the aubjects named in the bordereau yet given. He pointed out what information was secret, and what was available for anybody. He cleared up Gen. Mercier's contradiction of Capt. Freystaetter in regard to the shell mentioned in the secret evidence given at the 1834 trial, showing that Freystactter told the truth. fect of his testimony was to demonstrate that It was impossible for Dreyfus to furnish a part of the information. When the details dealing with secret mechanism were reached Col. Jouanst announced that this would have to be heard in a secret session. Major Hartmann was more closely questioned by the Court than any preceding witness, but his examination

was entirely technical. Gen. Deloye took the stand and said that while Major Hartmann's testimony was full of accurate points, yet it did not give an absolutely truthful impression. This comment excited Hartmann's ire and he retorted that he was stonished that an officer who, according to his own statement, gave Dreyfus information which he should not have given, should offer such criticism.

Gen. Deloye replied weakly, that one could give details without thinking in the course of conversation and would only realize the indis-

eretion afterward. MM. Labori and Demange both questioned Gen. Deloye as to whether an artillery officer would use this term or that expression which appeared in the bordereau.

Gen. Deloye admitted in nearly every case that an artillery officer would not use the terms or expressions referred to, yet when the general question was finally pressed as to whether the bordereau could be the work of an artiller; officer, he rather weakly persisted that it might

MERCIER AS PROSECUTOR

Gen. Mercier again intervened in the char acter of prosecutor, recalling Lieut. Bernheim to ask when Esterhazy received a copy of the army regulations. Bernheim's answer was before the manœuvres in September, 1834.

Gen. Mercier asked when was it that Germany experimented with the hydro-pneumatic brake. Bernheim replied that it was not until 1868.

Mercier thereupon argued that until 1806 Lawest Rates to Chicago
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Germany called it hydraulic, hence it was not used the name whereby it was known to Ger-

many in its own army. Major Hartmann, who was still supposed to be on the stand during this episode, quietly de stroyed Mercier's point by announcing that Germany began experiments with the hyfraulic brake in 1890 and abandoned them in 1803, the year before the bordereau was writ-

Prof. Havet of the French Institute made new and interesting analysis of the bordereau from a literary standpoint. He pointed out that it was defective in its French and contained several slight paculiarities which were common to foreigners but rare in native Frenchmen. The witness said he had examined many of Dreyfus's letters, but never dis covered one of these peculiarities. On the other hand, they occur constantly in Esterhazy's writings

PICQUART CONFRONTS GONSE. After recess Mal're Labori applied to the court to have read the correspondence beween Col. Picquart and Gen, Gonse, in regard to the Esterhazy and Dreyfus cases, These

Gen. Gonse repeated his old explanation that he had advised Col. Plequart to make a discreet investigation, but not to mix the two affairs.

Col. Picquart mounted the platform baside Gen. Gonse and there was a sensational scene n which Gen. Gonse. Col. Piequart and M.

Labori took part. Gen. Gonse, when pressed for his reason for desiring to keep the Drevfus and Esterhazy cases separate, was driven to say it was be cause Dreyfus had been condemned. His case was closed as a matter of law, and there was no reason why they should have concerned themselves further with any of the circum stances. It was true the prisoner might have had accomplices, hence he (Gen. Gonse) had ordered Col. Picquart to investigate Esterhazy. but not to concern himself about the Dreytus

The discussion became general between the three men, Col. Picquart finally asking his former chief the direct question: "Did you not believe in September, 1808, in consequence of information which I placed before you, that Dreyfus was innocent?" Gen. Gonse stood silent.

THE PERSECUTION OF PICQUART.

Then Maltre Labori plunged into the details of the persecution of Col. Picquart at the War Office. Gen. Gonse admitted that he ordered Col. Henry to open Picquart's letters. He said the only circumstance justifying the action was that Col. Picquart omitted to inform him of the results of the Esterhazy inquiry.

M. Labori asked Gen. Gonse if the real object of Col. Henry's forgery was not to implicate and ruin Col. Picquart. Gen. Gouse replied: "Henry did not confide

in me what his motive was. It was unfortunate he made this forgery to have new proof against Dreyfus, for there was no need of

M. Labori-Was Henry's forgery made to influence his chiefs or the public? Gen. Gonse-I cannot undertake to give

Henry's thoughts. M. Labori-Did you seek new proofs against Dreyfus in the Henry forgery?

ol. Jouaust-I refuse to put that question. M. Labori-Didn't you know that the Spe ranga letter was a vulgar forgery concected for the purpose of ruining an honorable officer? Col. Jouaust-You must not put questions in the form of deductions.

Gen. Gonse-I read the Speranza letter and kept it, believing it was possible it would prove

M. Labori-Anything against Col. Picquart was welcome at the War Office, was it not? Gen. Gonse-I considered it necessary to keep watch of Col. Picquart's movements. M. Labori-What was the object in opening

Col. Picquart's letters? Gen. Gonse (hesitating)-I thought that perhaps they might contain fresh proof of Drey-

M. Labori-In other words Col. Picquart was Gen. Gonse was much embarrassed at this question, but finally answered in the affirma-

M. Labori asked if Gen. Gonse knew that Commissary Tomps had been urged to make a case against Col. Picquart for delivering a facsimile of the bordereau to the Matin. Gen. Gonse denied that he knew anything of

this matter. M. Labori then asked Gen. Gonse if he did not know that the erasure in the petit bleu was made in order to ruin Col, Piequart.

Gen. Gonse-I don't know who made the a M. Labori-Doesn't Gen. Roget know? Gen. Roget jumped up and came to the sent for the petit blen one day to examine

it with Capt. Cuignet when he discovered races of the erasure therein. M. Labori-Did you not also discover traces of machinations against Col. Picquart? Gen. Roget replied that he took the respon-

sibility for his own acts, but not for those o other persons. M. LABORI TO FILE EXCEPTIONS.

At this point Col. Jouanst interrupted and ordered M. Labori to bring the scene to a close. M. Labori replied that he would file exceptions to the ruling of the Court against several of his

uestions. Major Lamothe, an ex-artitlery officer attached to the general staff, emphasized the fact that there was nothing secret in the firing manual and Dreyfus could not have had the belief that he was going to the manusuvres.

Moreover, no staginire in his second year could have written the bordereau. The witness added that he believed the date of the bordereau had been changed in order to fit the possibility of Dreyfus having written it. The witness then read the circular in regard to the manneywres. manceuvres.

Then a succession of Generals came up to radict various points in the evidence given

contradict various points in the crime is the by the last witness.

Gen. Boundellre said any stagiaire might have thought of going to the manusures. Gen. Deloye argued that the firing manual was not public property. Gen. Mereler came to say that only an officer of the General Staff could know of the troop plans mentioned in the bordersay.

that only an officer of the General Stan could know of the troop plans mentioned in the bordereau.

At last Gen, Roget began an arrogant badgering of the witness, asking first if he had not openly expressed his conviction of Dreyfus's guit in 1864. This the witness readily admitted, but said that revelations since had caused him to change his mind. Gen, Roget in an insulting manner then accused the witness of speaking faisely when he ascribed the bordereau to April 1864. There were loud murmurs in the audience and the witness indignantly protested against the insinuation, saying he had no direct knowledge of the date of the bordereau.

Dreyfus interrupted to say that all stagiaires

the bordersau.

Drayfus interrupted to say that all stagisires knew they would not go to the manusures, and he never asked special permission to go. tien. Roget then engaged in another long discussion with Major Lamothe, arguing that any stagisire could have gone to the manusures for the asking.

M. Demange finally ended this by asking Gen. Roget if he knew that Drayfus made any such request.

such request.

Gen. Roget answered; "Can you expect any trace to remain of a verbal request?" trace to remain of a verbal request?
THE PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY.
The members of the court then consulted as to Monday's procedure. It granted the request of the defines to hear Major Hartmann in secret se-ston, but declined to hear Command-

of then adjourned.

Upon occasion G. A. B. National Encampment, Philadelphia Upon occasion G. A. B. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New York \$3.00. tickets on sale Sept. 2d to 5th, good to return Sept. 12th, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until Sept. 30th. Trains every hour during the day and at midnight.—48ts. G.A.R. National Encampment, Philadelphia

FEAR OF WAR IS GROWING. EXODUS OF BRITISH RESIDENTS FROM

JOHANNESBURG, Volksrand Meets in Secret Session To-mor-

row to Decide on an Answer to England-Belief That the Boers Will Yield at the Eleventh Hour-French Sympathy Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 2.-The despatches from South

Africa clearly show that there is a widespread opinion there that matters have reached a highly critical position. The exodus of British residents of the large towns increases daily and it is also feared that the white miners will make a similar movement within a week, when the August wages are received, adding an industrial to the existing political and commercial crises. Still practically no advance has been made during the past week, either toward peace or war, except in so far as another week's procrastination increases the danger Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's publication

esterday of the official text of his reply to the Boers' latest counter-proposals proves that he is maintaining a conciliatory and patient line. Abandoning his plan of a joint commission he agrees that 'a British agent, assisted by such other persons as the Transvaal may appoint shall make such investigation as may be necessary to satisfy Great Britain that the resuit desired will be achieved, and failing in this to enable Great Britain to make further suggestions, which the Transvaal Government

tates it is prepared to take into consideration. Mr. Chamberlain absolutely refused to even discuss the question of suzerainty, but per haps the most important part of his despatch the paragraph reminding the Boers that there are other differences which need concurrent settlement with the franchise issue. This has been taken in some quarters to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain is thus keeping the way open to raise terms to force a war if the Boers grant all the rest of his demands. As a matter of fact it is considered imperative to definitely settle at once such questions as the dynamite concession, the allen law and the language to be used in the public schools.

The question really remains where it was after Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, entirely in President Krüger's hands. A definite refusal to grant reforms unless British suzerainty is abandoned means that war is certain. The withdrawal of that condition and he granting of what Krüger has already offerred, plus guarantees satisfying Great Britain that the reforms are bona fide, will bring about a peaceful solution. The Volksrands meet in combined secret session on Monday to consider their reply, the nature of which will possibly advance matters definitely

one direction or the other. Despite the universal warlike tone of the English press it still seems very likely that the Boers will yield before the last ditch is eached. The European powers have definitely shown that help need not be expected from them, and the magnitude of expenditure in Great Britain's preparations has probably convinced the better informed Boers that the ultimate issue of the contest is beyond doubt, while the industrial collapse will immediately and seriously affect the Transvaal treasury. Moreover the reports cabled to London concerning the Boers' recent purchase of supplies, arms and ammunition, are discounted by the fact that there is practically no reserve fund in the Transvaal, because the revenue has been absorbed in the secret ervice and other exigencies to the neglect of the war chest. Again it must not be forgotten that it is England's policy to talk of an immedista war. Kritger's long career in successful warfare by despatches has led the Boers to think that this may be indefinitely pursued, Therefore it is necessary to maintain the appearance of absolute inflexibility in order to convince them that the "eleventh hour"

TRANSFAAL EDITOR ARRESTED.

Lodged in Jail at Johannesburg on a Charge of High Treason.

Loxpox Sept. 2 - A despatch to the Central News from Johannesburg says a sensation has been caused there by the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, editor of the Transcaal Leader, on the charge of high treason. The police also went to arrest Mr. Monypenny, of the Johannesburg Star, but he was absent from the city.

The case was postponed for a fortnight and Pakeman was held without bail. Monypenny, who is the correspondent of the Times, has not

The Standard and Diggers' News, in its London edition, says it is estimated that the Transvaal Government could mobilize 20,000 men in three days and the Orange Free State

The Volksraad received Secretary Chamberlain's reply insisting on upholding English suzerainty with demonstrations clearly indiating an intention to repudiate Great Britain's claim. The Volksraad also strongly dissented

rom the five-year franchise offer. In the course at a speech to-day Mr. Herbert Asquith, M. P., formerly Home Secretary, said he considered that prudent diplomacy was capable of solving the dispute between Great Britain and the Transvanl. He believed nothing had occurred that would bring on a catastrophe, which would be a reproach to states manship, a calamity to civilization and an

incalculable disaster to South Africa CAPE Town, Sept. 2.- The Argus, the Governnent organ, says that the number of voters in ment organ, says that the number of voters in the Transvani in 1881 was only 16,000, even allowing for an increase in the Boors' figures, which are exaugerated. JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 2.—The inmates of the Children's Home have been sent to Natal and the Town Council is laying in three months' supplies. Ourgoing trains are crowded with many of the most prominent people.

PRETORIA, Sept. 2 .- It is reported that the reply of the Transvani to Mr. Chamberlain's reply of the Transval to Mr. Chamberlain's last written despatch has been handed to Mr. W. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent here. It is understood that President Krüger is not willing to participate in the proposed conference at Cape Town with Sir Alfred Milmer, the British High Commissioner, at which it has been suggested he could explain the new franchise scheme and receive suggestical from the Government. A hopeful feeling prevails that a peaceful settlement will be reached.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Temps violently attacks

Paris, Sept. 2.- The Temps violently attacks Mr. Chamberlain's despatches to President Krüger, declaring that they practically amount to an nitimatum and should be condemned by civilized people. It adds that the sympathy of France and other European nations is with the Transvaal in its opposition to British aggres-

EFFECT ON ALMACE LORRAINE. Dreyfus Trial Has Given Impetus There t

the Progress of German Spirit. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUS LONDON, Sept. 2.-Foreign visitors to Alsaceorraine state that the spectacle of conspiracy

and perjury in combination to convict Dreyfus has caused such feelings of disgust with France that the Germanization of the provinces, already well advanced, has received great

DEMANDS AN APOLOGY FROM ROGET. Austrian Attache Objects to the General's Sta tements at the Dreyfus Trial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Sire. Panis, Sept. 2.-The Lanternesays that Col. Schneider, the Austrian military attache, has telegraphed to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires. requesting him to ask General Roget whether his words in regard to Col. Schneider are to be regarded as an insuit. Col. Schneider de-mands reparation and an apology

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HIS RATHING SUIT TOO SMALL. English Judge Fined For Appearing In It on the Beach.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—London is laughing over he adventures of Judge French, of the London County Court. The English, during the last few years, have been slowly struggling toward civilized methods of bathing at the seashore resorts, but the Judge was behind the times Together with his sons he was spending a holilay at Felixatowe on Thursday afternoon They undressed themselves on the beach and proceeded to bathe. An indignant spectator rushed forward to remonstrate that they were

within the proscribed limits for such a method of taking a bath, but to no avail. The Judge was summoned before a magisrate. The evidence given was that the Judge. who is a large, fat man, was wearing "a smal bathing garment eight or ten inches wide." The Judge maintained that the spot was an absolute desert, but the witnesses declared that ladles and children were close by. Finally the Judge paid forty shillings fine in preference to spending a week in prison.

FEW SPANIARDS REGISTER IN CUBA. Not Taking Advantage of the Treaty Pro-

vision to Retain Their Nationality. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Sept. 2,-Since the opening of the flee for the registration of Spaniards, under the provision of the Treaty of Paris, which occurred on July 17, only 0,070 have registered. These and the members of their families, who also retain their Spanish nationality, make a total of 11,160 persons. It is estimated that there are from 40,000 to 60,000 Spaniards in Havans. The registrations fall far short of what many loyal Spaniards expected they

Senor Betancourt, Governor of Matanzas, has telegraphed to Secretary of State Capote refusing to turn over to the church authorities the control of the cemetery in Matanzas city as he was instructed to do by Governor-General Brooke. The latter will now probably instruct

Gen. Wilson to enforce the order. The Association of Cuban Veterans will hold meeting to-morrow to consider the best means of assisting the Government in taking the census of the island. The association wil urge everybody to give all the information desired by the census-takers.

SANTIAGO EDITORS TO FIGHT.

Duel Arranged as the Result of an Editoria Quarrel Over Politics.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 2.-It is probable hat a duel will be fought to-morrow or Monday by Senor Trujillo, editor of the Porvenir, and Eduardo Yero, editor of the Cubano Libre The trouble between the two men grew out o articles published in their respective journals regarding the election of city councillors. Senor Truillo has selected Dr. Joaquin Castillo and Dr. Guillermo Mascaro as his seconds, while Dr. Pedro Echevarria and Mariano Corona will act in a similar capacity for Senor Yero.

COLORED POLICEMAN APPOINTED. Acting Captain Gaus Starts Him to Worl

with a Fund of Prudent Advice. Pierie Henry, colored, of 216 Fulton street. Brooklyn, began his duties last night as door man in the Hamburg avenue police station. Williamsburg. He is the third negro policeman who has served in Brooklyn. Heary reached the station house last night just as Acting Cantain Gaus was turning out the night platoon. It was a surprise to him when the man presented his credentials. Capt. Gans. after learning the man's name and residence. asked if he had ever had any experience as:

loorman. sir, but I think I can fulfil the duties." sald Henry. The Acting Captain entered into an explanation of a doorman's duties, most of which he said would be found in a book of rules, and Besides all these things, you must be respectful to your superior officer and comanionable to all the men living in the house

with you. If you are not treated right make the fact known to me. You will have special duties to perform, the same as every one of us. One of your principal duties will be to keep the station house clean. Have you ever been in the habit of doing similar work in any previous position?" "I was twenty-six years in one place on Ful-

ton street." Henry answered, "and they thought there I could clean pretty well. I met all kinds of people and got along all right with

"That is good," the captain replied, "because it may happen that such a thing will come as an error of judgment and easting some reflec tion on you on account of your color. You must govern your temper as much as you can You may be the subject of jest for a few days. but you must conquer that. You must tolerate what may be said to you for a few days and you will find yourself the better therefor. Use good judgment. Never get hot. If any one tries to abuse you or insult your color, report

them to me." Henry is a veteran and owes his appointment n part to that fact. He failed in a physical examination because of his teeth. President York, however, pointed out to the Board the provision of the Civil Service law which exmpts veterans excepting for very grave physical defects.

SCHURMAN IN WASHINGTON,

In Conference at the White House With the President and Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- An important confer once was held at the White House to-night beween President McKinley, Secretary Hay and President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission. President Schurman and Secretary Hay called early in the even-ing, and remained with the President for several hours discussing the conditions in the Philippines. While it is admitted at the White House that President Schurman explained at great length the result of his observations, nothing whatever could be learned as to his suggestions. President Schurman said to THE SUN representative that he was not at liberty to discuss his visit, even to the extent of stating whether or not he had presented a formal report. It is not believed that he made any formal report, however, as this will probably come through official chan-

The President was much interested in learning from Mr. Schurman just what he thought of the military situation in the islands and what he thought of the probabilities of supwhat he thought of the probabilities of sup-pressing the insurection within a few months after the opening of the fall cam-paign. The President is more interested just now in the conditions as they affect the military operation than in civil matters, and his inquiries of Mr. Schurman showed that he is very desirous of making the fall campaign a vigorous one, with a view to ending the in-surrection before the beginning of the new year, if possible. year, if possible.

Rear-Admiral Beresford to See the Yacht Races.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS LONDON, Sept. 2.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford will sail for New York on Sept. 23, on the steamer Campania, to witness the contest for the America's

Ask Your Haberdasher,

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NEGROS BANDITS BEATEN. AMBRICAN TROOPS' DARING CHARGE

Enemy Rolled Boulders Down on Them and Kept Up a Heavy Fire-Position Taken Without Loss-Twenty-one of the Bandits Killed-Chinese and Filipinos Fight.

UP A MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANILA. Sept. 2, 7:20 P. M.-Gen. Smith. Military Governor of Negros Island, telegraphs via lioilo the details of the capture by Lieut .-Col. Byrne, with a force of the Sixth Infantry, of Argongula, the most important bandit stronghold in the island. The place was defended by 400 bandits and was thought to be inacessible because of its location in the mountains. The soldiers, however, made a brilliant dash up the steepest slopes and through dense jungles for over 1,000 feet. They were not only under a heavy fire all the time, but the bandits rolled boulders down the mountains on them. The men were unable to reply to the fire effectively, but finally carried the position. The bandits were utterly routed, as they had

believed their position impregnable. Twenty-one of the bandits were killed and many wounded. The Americans captured large quantities of stores of food stuffs, bolos reloading outfits for shells, &c. One Ameri can Lieutenant and several privates were

alightly wounded Four hundred Filipinos and Chinese navy yard employees began a fight near the work-shops here to-day. They were dispersed by a squad of marines, but later the rioters found bolos and clubs among the stores and indulged in a pitched battle at Cavité. Col. Pope's marines and four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry finally cleared the streets and closed the town. Everything is now quiet. One Chinaman was killed and many wounded. The trouble between the Filipinos and Chinese rose over the strong competition between

hem for work. The naval hospital ship Solace sails for San Francisco to-morrow, via Iloilo, Guam and Yokohama. Among her passengers is Brig.den. Funston of the Kansas regiment. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Gen. Otis sent the fol-

owing despatch to the War Department this morning: "MANILA, Sept. 2.-Hughes transmits following: Lieut.-Col. Byrne, on Aug. 31, de-Argongula, most important bandit stronghold, killing twenty-one, wounding many; capturing large quantities supplies complete outfit reloading shells, bolos, spears &c. Feat remarkable, as town accessible only by road, almost perpendicular slope, constantly under fire for 1,000 feet. One officer and two men struck by boulders rolled down on them. but not seriously hurt. No casualties reported. Bandit strength 400.

GEN. LEGENDRE DIES IN COREA.

OTIS.

Went There from Japan Twelve Years ago to Become Adviser to the King. William C. LeGendre, who was on the committee from the City Club that was in the fight against the Ramapo water scheme, received word from the State Department in Washington yesterday that his father, Gen.

Charles W. LeGendre, had died at Seoul. Gen. LeGendre was Colonel of the Fiftyirst New York Volunteers during the Civil War. At the conclusion of the war, he was appointed Consul to China and Formosa He was on his way to this country severa years afterward, to accept the post of Minister to Buenos Ayres, but at Yokohama he met United States Minister DeLong, who requested him to remain in Japan and to assume charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs of that country. With the approval of the government at Washington, Gen. LeGendre accepted the post and during all of the reconstruction period in this country, he had charge of the foreign affairs of Japan. He was appointed a noble of the second rank with the

title of General, by the Mikado About tweive years ago he resigned and went to Corea, where he was the adviser of the King of Corea. He served through the Chinese Japanese war. He was well-known in the Eas for having abolished the coolle traffic while he was consul at Formosa. Gen. LeGendre married Miss Mulock a cousin of the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." She survives him-

NEGRO EDITOR DEFIANT. Henry Hagler, of Brunswick, Ga., Threat ens to Bring About Bloodshed. BRUNSWICE, Ga., Sept. 2.-Henry Hagler the

negro editor of the New Brunswick Herald, pub lished an editorial to-day declaring that the conditions of the negroes in the South have hanged and that the right of free utterance no longer belongs solely to the whites. He declared that he would write and publish what he pleased, and any attempt at stopping him by the whites would result in

loody conflict between the whites and blacks of Brunswick, Hagler said. "There are two-hundred negroes in Brunswick well armed, and ready to spill their blood in a conflct with whites in my defense." He also said that he has a rifle and a brace of revolvers for ready use. These inflamatory atterances are the result of a message that Hagler says he received from a white man whom he "wrote up" last week for allege I as sault on a negro girl. The white man is now being tried in court here, Hagler's article has aroused both the whites and blacks here and a mass meeting is to be called by leading negroes to protest against it. Hagler was run out of Atlanta for an editorial attack on Jefferson Davis at the time the latter's remains were being removed

o Virginia. To-night the leading negroes of Brunswick gave out a statement denouncing the Herald's article as untrue and saying that they are law-

abiding civizens and do not want trouble with BRADBURY WILLIAM'S NIGHT OUT. Witnesses Say They Saved Him from Being

Robbed by a Woman in the Street. Bradbury William, an insurance agent, c 225 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, was making bad weather of it, about 11 o'clock last night, on Fulton street, near the Brooklyn Borough Hall, when Mary Connolly on Fulton spied him. She steered him up against an elevated railroad pillar, and, according to witnesses, was going through his clothes when the onlookers called a policeman and the wo were taken in

William McBride of 179 Pacific street and John Gavin of 166 Livingston street went along as witnesses. At the police station William was found to have \$220 and a gold watch and chain. So far as he could tell he had not been robbed of anything. He was ocked up for intoxication, and the girl was held as a suspicious person. Automobiles in a Political Campaign.

Bostos, Sept. 2.-The most interesting in elder in the Bates-Guild campaign for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor ras the announcement to-day by one of Speaker Bates's lieutenants that he had hired all the automobile carriages in the city for use on caucus night, Sept. 2d. The cab company will have about a dozen automobiles in use by that time but the Bates men say they would hire fifty if they could get them.

Greater New York Day at State Fair. The New York Central will sell round trip tickels to S ra use on September of the good returning up to S ra use on September of the good returning up to get the first of St. Oc. Tickets include addition to Fair Grounds.—Ada.

Lock Front.—

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

The Front Half of Each Car Wrecked an Seven Passengers Injured. CLEVERAND, O., Sept. 2.-Two cars on the Lorain-Elyria line collided at 5:38 o'clock this norning at Lorain. It was very foggy at the

time. Car 41 with eighty-two passengers from

Elyria, was running on extra time and did not

wait at the switch, where it should have re-

mained. Car 43, with twenty passengers for Elyria, left the steel plant on time, The collision came just after the motormen saw each other 100 feet away. Air brakes were of no avail. The cars were too close and going too fast. The passengers wildly scrambled to the rear of the cars, it was well they did, for the collision demolished the front half of each car. The mo-

tormen jumped as the cars met. The injured Mike Fitzhams, Lorain, leg bruised; Mrs. Fitzhams, Lorain, hips injured; William Velber, Elyria, left leg wrenched: John Burns Elyria, neck and legs twisted; J. Shafer, Elyria, gash over right eye; J. Lanning, Elyria, back wrenched; H. H. Joughes, Elyria, leg

The eighty-two passengers on car 41 escaped injury by rushing to the rear of the car and falling to the floor.

APPRAISER WAKEMAN'S DEFENCE, He Says That High Federal Officials Conspired to Injure Him.

It was learned last evening that Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman of this port, whose conduct of his office has been the subject of an investigation by a special commission of Treasury agents, had prepared a review the testimony taken before the commission for submission to the Department in which he defends his course, and alleges that two high Federal office holders prevented the investigators from hearing considerable evidence favorable to him. The review, which is Mr. Wakeman's defence against the testimony, will be sent to the Department in time to be received there on Tuesday morning. when business is resumed after Labor Day.

The evidence taken in the investigation covers 1,500 type-written pages, and the Special Commissioner's report occupies 300 pages. THE SUN told last Sunday that the report of the agents sustained the complaints against Mr. Wakeman, and that, in view of this, certain prominent Republicans to whom he appealed for aid, had found it impossible to assist him in any way.

CARTRIDGE ON THE CAR TRACK. Exploded by a Passing Car and the Bullet Wounded Young Connolly. Frank Connolly, 24 years old, of 313 East 121st street was walking along West 125th street last night with two women friends when he was startled by a loud report from under the wheels of a passing car, and at the same moment felt a stinging sensation on his forehead. He put up a hand to his forehead, felt blood and fainted. He was carried into a store, where an ambulance

the forehead which cut through the skin, but It was found that boys had put a 44-calibre cartridge on the car track to be exploded by a passing car, and that the bullet had struck

surgeon attended him, and he was soon well

enough to go home. He had a wound across

WAR MATERIAL FOR MANILA.

A British Steamer now Loading Here With The British steamer Energia, which was originally scheduled to sail for East Indian Chinese and Japanese ports, will, at the request of the United States Government, touch at Manila to deliver to Lieut.-Coi. John R. McGinness, Chief of Ordinance in the Philippines, a lot of guns and ammunition for use in the fall campaign against the rebels. In the lot are eight Sims-Dudley dynamite guns of 24-inch calibre, eight mountain guns of the kind that were tested on Thursday at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, and eight Gatling guns. The Energia will also take gun carriages and 2,000

rounds of ammunition for each gun. Major John Butler, who is stationed at Gov srnor's Island, is attending to the shipment of the war material. It is likely that the Energis will be ready to leave her pier in Atlantic Basi within a few days.

"MISTAKE OF THE CENTURY." Ex-Gov. MacCorkle Characterizes Demo-

cratic Hostility to Expansion PARRERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.-Former Gov. MacCorkle, who is one of the leading Democratic candidates for Governor, was here vesterday. In an interview he asserted that it the Democrats declared against expansion they would make the mistake of the century. The ex-Governor said the Democratic State organization headed by the Hon. John T. McGraw was the only organization now in the State, which would indicate that the organization headed by the Chiltons and to which the ex-Governor formerly belonged had disbanded. When asked whether ne believed Bryan would be nominated in

1900, he said: "This is my busy morning." During the last campaign Gov. MacCorkle was considered a Gold Democrat, although he professed to train with the supporters of the

Chicago platform. TRANSPORT WARREN SAILS,

Surgeon Gilbuley Removed from His Dutles just Before the Vesset Left.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 .- The transport Warren sailed at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Manila with 1,150 recruits. Just before the vessel sailed, Surgeon James J. Gilhuley was relieved from his duties on account of drunkenness and assigned to haspi tal duties at Presidio. His place was taken by Dr. G. W. Daywalt of this city. Gilbuley has been on a spree for two weeks past. His condition was reported to Major Mathews, who reported to Col. Forward, Chief Surgeon on

JUDGE JACKSON'S WIFE HURT. Injured in a Runaway and Her Life De-

spaired of. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2 - Mrs. Jackson, the venerable wife of Judge John J. Jack-son, of the United States Court, is dangerously ill from a shock caused by a heavy truck striking her carriage and causing her horse to start to run away. It is thought a blood vessel in the head has burst and her life is despaired of. Judge Jackson, who is in th East, has been telegraphed for.

The President and Mrs. Mckinley Return

From Ohio. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.- The President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in Washington from Ohio at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The special train on which they travelled reached Washington exactly on schedule time, and the President was in time to take luncheon at the White House. Both the President and Mrs. McKinley were looking better than when they left Washington, the improvement being es-

pecially marked in the case of Mrs. Mckinley,

BLACKBURN BREAKS DOWN.

STRAIN OF THE KENTUCKY CAM-

PAIGN 100 MUCH FOR HIM. His Condition Said to be Serious-Determined Effort of the Anti-Goebelites to

Prove Goebel Guilty of Wilful Murder When He Shot Banker John L. Sanford. LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 2.-Former Scuator C. S. Blackburn has broken down, and will have to go home to Versailles and rest. His brother. James Blackburn, former United States Marshal of Kentucky, will accompany Goebel on his tour through the mountains. The former Senator has eaten scarcely anything or a week and his condition is serious. Major P. H. Johnston, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Brown ticket, arrived home to-day from Buffalo Lithia Springs much im-

proved, but his physician forbids his taking

the stump against Goobel. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.-Leaders of the anti-Goebel movement in Kentucky are determined to convict Goebel, the nomince of the Louisville convention for Governor, of the charge of murdering John L. Sanford, the banker whom he killed at Covington in 1805. Goebel's friends have been forced to take up the defensive, and for the present the killing Sanford overshadows the interest in the Goebel election law. The speakers on the side of the bolting Democrats are openly accusing Goebel of shooting Sanford in cold blood after having published a scurrilous article about him, and are branding as false the statements of his champions that he did not fire at the Covington banker until after Sanford had shot at him. The Louisville Despatch, the leading freesliver organ in Kentucky and the most hostile paper to [Goebel and Goebelism in Kentucky, will print an article tomorrow morning, showing that the statements of Congressman Charles K. Wheeler and R. Frank Peak, Goebelites, to the effect that Goebel did not write the communication which was printed in the Covington Ledger are untrue, and that at that time they published the letter at the instance of Goebel. The Dispatch will also print a statement from J. W. Morris, editor of the Covington Record, showing that Gosbel's idea

in having the communication published was to precipitate a fight between Sandford and himseif. This statement is: "COVINGTON, Ky., Sept. 1, 1800 .- J. W. Morris says he is the editor of the Record. a maper published at Covington, Ky.; that just before the time of the murder of John L. Sandford by William Goebel, said Goebel produced the above attached paper imeaning the communication which caused the tragedy), which is in the handwriting of said Goebel, and requested him to publish it in the Record, and said Morris declined to do so, saying it might bring about serious trouble, and Goebel said: 'That's just what I want;' but said Morris did publish same after

CHIEF CROKER HURT AT A FIRE

striking out the objectionable language.

Fell Through Cigar Factory Roof-Blaze Did \$116,000 Damage. The cigar factory of Bernard Stahl & Co., at the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue, was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. The building was a five-story brick and was owned by John W. Love. The factory work stopped at noon. Watchman Luck was

the only man in the building. Just before 5 o'clock Policeman Barnett saw smoke coming from windows on the first floor and sent in an alarm. The fire spread rapidly through the building, the interior of which was dry as tinder. The firemen sent in three additional alarms, bringing sixteen enginesand four hook and ladder companies, but in threequarters of an hour the whole inside of the

building was burned. A member of the firm told the reporter of THE SUN that the damage in stock and labels was \$100,000, covered by insurance. The firemen said the building was damaged to the ex-

tent of \$16,000 or \$18,000. After the fire was out, Chief Croker went up on the roof to inspect the building. The roof was of tin and Chief Croker stepped on a spot where the timbers had been burned away. His weight broke the weakened timbers and the Chief fell through the hole. He landed in a pile of burning debris two flights below. One hand was badly cut by the tin and his neck was burned severely. He also suffered so greatly from

shock that he was unable to rise to his feet immediately. The firemen ran into the house and rescued their chief, carrying him to the sidewalk. He refused to allow a doctor to be summoned, say-

ng that his injuries were a mere trifle. He continued on duty last night, although suffering greatly from shock.

FIRST SURVEY OF THE GREAT BEND. Robert T. Hill Starts to Explore Unknown

Country Along the Rio Grande. Robert T. Hill of the Geological Survey sailed from this city for Galveston, Tex., yesterday ifternoon, to undertake the first survey of the Great Bend of the Rio Grande River ever attempted. Between El Paso and Del Rio lies a crescent-shaped strip of mountainous country which has never been explored. It is over

2,000 square miles in area. Mr. Hill will begin operations by a land re-onnoissance, south of Marathon, on the Southern Pacific, by which he hopes to gain an idea of the general geographical conditions. He will then go to El Paso, whence he will start down the Rio Grande River with a single companion whom he will engage in El Paso. A flat-bottomed boat will be carried down the dry bed of the river about seventy-five miles to

where the Great Bend caffon, in which there is water, begins. From that point the trip will be made in the boat, which will be allowed to drift with the

It will take about 40 days, Mr. Hill thinks, to reach Del Rio. WHERE IS RICHARD CROKER?

He Cannot Be Found in Saratoga, but Is Expected There on Tuesday. Sabarcica, Sept. 2. Persistent reports are in circulation here to-night that Richard Croker is in town. Ddigent inquiry falls to reveal his presence, and the rumors are not credited, Mr. Croker is expected here between now and Tuesday. It is reported that he will make the Grand Union Hotel his headquarters and that he will be accompanied by a number of his po-

litical friends, CONDEMNED THE RESTRE.

Steamship Inspectors Decide That She is not Safe for Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.-Local United States steamship inspectors to-day condemned the hospital ship Relief as unfit for ocean passenger traffic and recommended that the steamer he used as a hospital ship at Manila and another vessel be used for the return of sick and wounded soldiers. The inspectors found the Relief too heavy in her upperworks to be safe for trans-occanie work, although they discovered no structural weakness. Besides having heavy upperworks, the vessel is also very high out of the water.